

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13. 1742.

Num. 1049.

N^o. 2049.

Nation cannot be reduc'd to a more deplorable State than being torn by Factions, while the Publick Affairs are neglected. It is in Politicks as in Religion, when there are most Disputes about it, Men are least zealous in their Hearts. The Duty we owe as Christians and as Subjects is easily

and not difficult to perform; but if every private Man will needs become a Statesman and a Divine, there is little Reason to hope for Quiet either in Church or State. We must necessarily sink into a State of Anarchy and Confusion, till the Evils we suffer therein compel us to return to that Constitution, to which if we had always adher'd, we might have continued safe and happy.

These Observations, as they are agreeable to Good Sense, so they are confirm'd by Experience. The Histories of other Nations afford us many Instances of Popularity, fatal to the People; but, perhaps, no History abounds more with such Examples than our own. In the Days of King Richard II. the Commons took Arms under those illustrious Tribunes, Was Tyler and Jack Straw, great Patriots and consummate Politicians, who were for remedying all Abuses by knocking every Man on the Head that could write and read. In the Time of Henry VI. there started up another eminent Reformer, whose Name was Jack Cade, who engag'd his Followers to kill and plunder for the Publick Good, affirming, that the shortest Way to redress all Grievances was to destroy the Law. It must however be own'd, that these Sort of Legislators did not always rise out of the Scum of the People; we have sometimes seen Men of great Quality engag'd in such Projects. Under Henry VIII. Lord Cromwell, and Flammie the Blacksmith, undertook to set the Nation to rights, by the same pious Method of knocking out the Brains of such as they thought wiser than themselves; but, generally speaking, these Troubles have sprung from the licentious Humours of the lower Sort of People. One of the last Efforts recorded in our Histories is that of Kett the Tanner, who made a considerable Figure for a Time, but had the Misfortune to be hang'd on his own Oak of Reformation. However, therefore, a Spirit appears destructive of Order, and which pays no Respect to any Sort of Dignity, ought to be immediately expos'd, to prevent its Spreading; and the same Care should be taken to hinder its Progress as there would be to stop a Plague.

It is true, that in attempting this one runs a great Hazard, because such as are already tainted with these dangerous Opinions, will naturally misrepresent whoever opposes them as a Friend to Tyranny, and an Enemy to the People; whereas nothing is more certain, than that Patriotism, and a real Tenderness for his Country, are the sole Motives that can engage a Writer to the Hazard of appearing on the Side of Rule, when Opposition already is become the only Path to Applause. The decrying Power, the extolling such as oppose their Governors, the deriding of Laws, and making a Jest of Subordination, are Topics on which any Man may triumph. There is in every human Breast too great a Propensity to throw off all Restraint, and whoever will give a Loose to this Humour, will never find himself at Loss either for Words, or for an Audience; which is a Reason that there never was an Age without Libellers; in which Libels were without Readers.

He is a Friend to the People, who advises them to such Things as are for their Good; and he is an Enemy to the People, who pretends to advise them for their Good, and in reality means his own at their Expence. Such are all the Tools of Party, who give themselves up blindly to the Direction of any Set of Men, and whose sole Aim it is to render the People as blindly dependent upon their Chiefs as they are themselves. According as these Men have Capacity, the Methods they are full of Art and Plausibility; they are open and confident. The present unhappy Times have afforded us too many Instances of both Sorts; more, I believe, than have fallen out these hundred Years: I mean the giddy Rabble, influence'd by a few designing Men, undertook to give Law both to King and Parliament in 1641. drove the first from his Palace by their tumults, and depriv'd the latter of their Freedom, by publishing their Sense of Questions before they were debated, and branding with opprobrious Names such as did not do what they directed.

It is with just Amazement, and with unfeigned Horror, that moderate and well-meaning Men see these kind Proceedings reviv'd, and in such strange Pieces daily

published, as tend to persuade Foreigners that we are on the Point of falling into those Confusions, which have been so favourable to our Enemies, and so fatal to ourselves. It is true, that we have often recovered out of those dangerous Circumstances into which these kind of virulent Harangues have plung'd us; but without doubt our Strength has been weaken'd, and our Spirits exhausted, by these Kind of Troubles. If therefore we should ever lose our Senses so far as to fall into them again, there are the justest Grounds to fear we should never be able to recover; but, by falling from one Kind of Tyranny to another, remain enthrall'd in perpetual Slavery. This surely deserves our Consideration; this ought certainly to fill us with Apprehensions; this should fright us from those Extravagancies which are so unworthy of Men in Society, or indeed of Rational Creatures; which have ruin'd all the Free States that have ever existed in the World, and which ruin'd us effectually in the Days of our Fathers; whose Misfortunes ought to make us wise. It is not requir'd that every Man should study the Laws and Constitution of his Country, tho' it be commendable in him if he has an Opportunity. It is not to be expected that common People should leave their own Business to mind that of the State; I say, this cannot be required or expected in any well-regulated Society, but in our's it is altogether unreasonable, the Excellency of our Constitution consisting in this, that Private Men are left to bestow their own Thoughts upon their own Concerns, and yet the best Provision imaginable is made for securing their Publick Rights, and for maintaining them in the Possession of those Advantages, even if a Spirit of Ambition should act ever so strongly in their Governors. Here lies our Strength, here is our Happiness; but if we will for ego or mistake it, who can help that, who is accountable for it? Men do not act under any Necessity in their Political any more than in their Moral Capacities; and those who took such Care to guard us from the ill Effects of Power, left it still in our own Power to ruin ourselves if we will.

To what Purpose is all this, methinks I hear a Male-content cry? Who is there so mad as to desire to quit this Security? Who is there so wicked as to entertain a Thought of demolishing this Bulwark?— But what if it be demolish'd without thinking! People who destroy their Health, and squander their Estates, have not these Ends in View tho' they act as if they had. It is an easy thing to guard against wrong Intentions, but the Misfortune lies here, that the Effects of an ill Action are not the less sensible for its being well design'd. If therefore I can shew, that the Steps some People are taking have a strong as well as manifest Tendency to overthrow our Constitution, I think I may have Leave to conclude, that it matters not much to us what they mean. They may affirm, they may protest that they have no such thing in view, they may tell us as the People did who went to strangle Don Carlos, that how odd soever the Appearance may be it is all for our Good, but we may chuse whether we will believe them, this is certainly in our Power, to this we are bound to attend, for if we once part with this Principle of judging of Men from their Actions, we shall wander perpetually in the Dark, and make one false Step after another.

There is perhaps nothing clearer, than that we estimate the Worth of our Princes by the Respect they shew for Parliaments. If they express a Deference for their Opinions, a Willingness to be guided by their Advice, a Desire to do nothing without them, and an Acquiescence in whatever they do, we believe them to be wise and good Princes; we applaud their Prudence, we admire the Justness of their Sentiments, and we are far from thinking that they descend at all from their Dignity by such a Conduct. Upon this Plan we regulate our Sense of past Reigns, we believe that such a Prince was great and glorious, and that such another was weak and wicked. We do this too independent of Events; for who does not perceive that Henry VII. acquired his Reputation for Wisdom by complying with his Parliaments? and who knows not that Henry VIII. was held an arbitrary and tyrannical Prince for compelling his Parliaments to comply with him? If therefore we judge right in this, if we have Reason to conclude, that there is nothing so honourable as for our Princes to repose their whole Trust in the Great Council of the Nation, nothing so dangerous as for them to decline it, nothing so unworthy or so illegal as to menace them, we must think it their Interest to act in this Manner. But the Interest of the King is certainly the Interest of his People; and therefore herein they are bound to pursue the same Conduct.

Now if this be so, I would be glad to understand upon what Principles some late Admonitions have been written. I should be glad to hear a Patriot make it plain,

that what would be very indecent in a Speech from the Throne, may notwithstanding come very properly from the Author of a News-paper? If to exhort, it to direct, if to threaten with Punishment, be assuming Authority, then can I refer all my Readers to a Paper wherein this Authority is assum'd over those to whom we owe absolute Obedience. But it may be said there can be no Offence in putting Men in mind of their Duties; yet sure under certain Circumstances this may be very absurdly said, and so that no honest Man can grant it to be either just or reasonable. What if a private Man in a Court of Justice should start up, and, addressing himself to the Bench, begin a long Discourse on the Nature of Judicature, the proper Qualifications of a Judge, the great Duties of Patience, Attendance, and Inflexibility; would this be thought fit, decent, or even tolerable? or would it be thought any Sort of Excuse if such a Person should say, are not all these the Duties of Judges?— Yes they are; but the Question is, how far it is a private Man's Duty to tell them so?

In private Life, we never trespass thus on the Rules of Good-breeding; we do not break in upon each other, or pretend to read Lectures in respect to every little Slip of Conduct, tho' it may be our Neighbour's Concerns may be mingled with our own; much less do we pretend to direct such as are independent of us, and over whom from the Nature of Things we can have no Influence. With what Colour then can Folks of little or no Consequence, who perhaps have a very small Share of Property, it is very possible none at all; how can these, I say, have any Right to question our Senators, or to suggest to their Constituents, that a Horse Race, Fox Chase, or a Family Entertainment, are things capable of making them forget the Duty they owe their Country, and the Respect they ought to have for their own Reputations? If this be not repugnant to the Rules of good Sense as well as to our Constitution, one can never be sure of any thing; for if the Charges be not true, then certainly the Paper in which we find them is a flagrant Libel on the House of Commons; and if they be, the Fault lies in those who chose them; and, according to the new System, the Voice of the People is the Voice of GOD, from which there lies no Appeal.

It would have been easy to have treated this Subject in a more direct, and in a much stronger Manner, from which I was deterred by considering, that on my own Principles it is scarce excusable to treat it in a publick Paper at all. But such unjustifiable Consequences have been drawn of late from Peoples Silence, that Men who know they mean honestly, and act uprightly, are in their own Justification forc'd to speak, tho' it may be as in the present Case, with Pain and Grief.

I shall conclude with observing, that we have already one Day in the Month of January set apart for Humiliation on account of an Act of National Reproach, which ought at least to incline Men to consider coolly before they pretend to dictate to the People, to excite them to walk in new Ways, and to give Laws to their Legislators. Such Flights as these are plainly the Effects of Party Rage, and do not at all participate of publick Spirit; for, if there were any real Occasion for it, unquestionably the best Way to teach our Representatives to do their Duty, is, to do our own.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

R. FREEMAN.

* Vide The London Evening Post of Tuesday January 5; reprinted for its Excellency Saturday January 9, 1742.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Jan. 11. Wind S.W. Arrived the Diana, Antifice, from the Streights. Sailed the S. Antonio & S. Anna, Almada, for London.

Deal, Jan. 11. Wind S.W. Came down and sail'd thro', his Majesty's Ship Blandford, for Portsmouth; the Augusta, Townshend, the Defence, Coates, the Marlborough, Smith, and the Benjamin, Way, all four for E. India; the Peggy, Dawson, for Maryland; the Godfrey, Melville, for Gibraltar; the Seahorse, Boon, for Dublin. Arrived the Britannia, Fones, from New England; the Delicia, Whitwood, from Leghorn, in 40 Days; and the Nathaniel, Hunter, from Liverpool.

* The Blandford is now put back, and the East India Ships are also in sight.

Arrived

At Liverpool, the Richmond, Rigby, from Montserrat. At Glasgow, the Nelly, Hamilton, from St. Kitts. At Dublin, the Providence, Casey, from Lisbon. In New England, Dec. 10. the Earl of Gainsborough, Cary, the John, Craig, and the Samuel and James, Debuque, from London; the Betty, Sword, from Newcastle; and the Sarah, Wait, from Hull.

LONDON, January 13.

Last Night arriv'd a Mail from HOLLAND, with Letters of the 6th Instant N. S. from Vienna, which say, that on the 3d the Great Duke of Tuscany arriv'd there with a small Retinue from the Army in Bohemia; that on the 5th there also arriv'd from Upper Austria an Express from the Velt Marshal de Khevenhuller with two Pair of Bavarian Colours and a Pair of Kettle-drums, which had been taken from the Allies near Crems; that the Velt Marshal, after having taken Ens, was in full March to Lintz, to which the greatest Part of the Enemy was retir'd, and where 10,000 French had intrench'd themselves; and that on the 6th at Noon the Count de Seau arriv'd at Vienna from General Khevenhuller with Advice, that when he came before Lintz the Garison consisting of 8 or 10,000 Men desir'd Leave to retire to Passaw, but that the General insisted on their surrendering Prisoners of War, because they could not be reliev'd, and because he had intercepted a Letter from the Commandant to the Marshal de Broglie, with an Account that he had but seven or eight Days Provisions. The Express who carried the Letter was sent back to the Commandant.

They add, that the Austrians have taken Scharding on the Frontiers of Bavaria, and made some Incursions into that Electorate.

They write from Naples by Letters of the 15th ult. that the Princess de Belmonte Pignatelli was by Order of the Court of Spain banish'd from that Court together with the Prince her Husband, (who was formerly one of the Emperor's Generals in that Kingdom) for holding a Correspondence with the Court of Vienna, his Family having been always very much attach'd to the House of Austria.

Letters of the 29th ult. from Petersburg say, that the Empress has recalled the Count Iwanowitz Mufin Puskin, who three Years ago had his Tongue cut out, and was afterwards banish'd, for having been one of M. Wolinski's Accomplices. An Inquiry is also making, in order to recover the forfeited Estates of that Nobleman, who was reputed the richest Subject in the Empire. M. Wolinski's Children are also recalled from their Exile, in order to be handsomely educated at Court.

The Harrington, Fowles, for East India, the Priscilla, Dewar, for St. Kitts, with some more Ships in their Company, were spoke with by his Majesty's Ship the Saphire the 17th Dec. 90 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard, all well.

The Rochester Man of War, Capt. Williams, with two Storeships for Gibraltar; the Nazareth, Tobin, and the Charming Betty, Roslitter, from London and Lisbon, are arriv'd at Gibraltar.

A few Days since Mr. Eyton Butts, eldest Son of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely, was chosen Fellow of Catherine-Hall in Cambridge.

The Wardmote Jury for the City and Liberty of Westminster, have out of their Collections, which amounted to upwards of 200l. made in the several Wards of the said City and Liberty according to Annual Custom, discharged the several Prisoners that were confined for Debt within the Gatehouse Prison in Westminster, by paying their respective Debts and Prison Fees; and the said Jury are now proceeding in the Distribution of the Remainder of their Collections to poor House-keepers, and other poor Objects, within the several Parishes and Wards in the said City and Liberty.

Sir Thomas Moltyn, Bart. is chosen Member of Parliament for Highamsterrers in Northamptonshire, in the room of the Hon. Henry Finch, Esq; who has made his Election for Malton in Yorkshire.

High Water this Day	2 Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	04 12	04 28

Bank Stock, 135 1-half to 3-4ths. India, 159. South Sea, 104 to 1-8th. Old Annuity, 111 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto, 111 5-8th. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 59. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11 1-8th. African, 10. India Bonds, 3 l. 18 s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Par. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, 94 1-half. Million Bank, 113. Equivalent, 112.

African-House, January 8, 1741-2.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Royal African Company of England, will expose to Sale at their House in Leadenhall-street, London, on the 4th of February next, the following Goods; viz.

Bees Wax,
Gum Seneca, and
Elephants Teeth.

Admiralty-Office, January 6, 1741.

HIS Majesty's Ship the Princess Carolina, which is fitting for the Sea at Plymouth, being now out of the Dock, and wanted on immediate Service; It is the Direction of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Men belonging to her, who are absent from their Duty, do immediately repair on-board the said Ship, on pain of Loss of their Wages, and of being taken up and tried for Desertion. And their Lordships are pleased to let the said Men know, that they shall not be turned over into any other Ship; and that they shall be paid the Wages due to them to the 30th of June last, before they proceed to Sea.

Tho. Corbett.

Admiralty Office, January 6, 1741.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty Officers and Foremastmen of his Majesty's Ship the Sunderland to be removed into the Duke at Spithead; and the Petty Officers and Foremastmen of the Colchester to be removed into the Cambridge, at the same Place; and the Leave of Absence which has been given to the said Men being extended by their Lordships to Saturday the 16th Instant, it is their Lordships strict Directions, that the said Petty Officers and Foremastmen do then immediately repair to Spithead on board the Ships they are ordered to be removed into, on pain not only of losing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried as Deserters.

If the said Men apply to the Navy Board, they will be allowed Conduit Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding to Portsmouth; and they will be paid their Wages for the Sunderland and Colchester, and also Two Months Wages Advance, before the Ships they will serve in proceed to Sea.

Tho. Corbett.

South-Sea-House, London, January 8, 1741.

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That a General Court of Election will be held at the Company's House in Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday the Second of February next, from Nine in the Morning till Six in the Evening, for the Choice of Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor of the said Company. And the said Court will be continued by Adjournment, and held at the same Place between the same Hours, on the Thursday following, being the Fourth of the same Month, for the Choice of Directors. Which Elections will be declar'd so soon as the respective Scrutinies shall be over.

They likewise give Notice, That Printed Lists of the Members of the said Company, qualified to vote at the said Elections, will be ready to be delivered out at the Company's said House, Ten Days at least before the First of the said Elections.

They further give Notice, That the Transfer Books of New South Sea Annuities will be shut on the said Fourth Day of February.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absent'd himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, Secretary.

This Day is publish'd, (Price 6d.)

PERSIAN Eclogues. Written originally for the Entertainment of the Ladies of TAURIS. And now first Translated, &c.

Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, & si ex his studiis delectatis sola peteretur; tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi remissionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis.

Cic. pro Arch. Poet.

Printed for J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane.

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(Price FOUR-PENCE.)

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By S. CROXALL, D. D.

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